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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 59 NUMBER 22

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

British Guiana announces that import licenses for condensed milk will be granted to applicants for shipments beginning late in December 1949 for an undetermined period. Imports may be from any source in reasonable quantities.

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A Cuban government decree now awaiting promulgation extends the period for importing poultry feed duty-free to September 30, 1951. Similar decrees were formerly limited to one year or less. The change is expected to add stability to importers and poultrymen.

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The Government of India has raised the export tax on raw cotton from 40 rupees per bale (equal to about 2 cents a pound), to 100 rupees per bale (or more than 5 cents a pound) in an effort to discourage speculation growing out of the recent devaluation of the rupee, according to the American Consulate at Bombay. During the past season India has embargoed the export of all cottons except the short staples, of which it has a small surplus. Indian consumption requirements during the 1949-50 season are expected to exceed the current crop by about 1 million bales. Present estimates are that India will not export over 150,000 bales or about 6 percent of the estimated crop of 2,400,000 bales in the 1949-50 season.

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The Deputy Controller of Exports of the Government of India on November 1 issued a statement that until further notice no shipments of Indian raw jute can be made to hard currency areas because the quantitative ceilings have been reached. This statement does not apply to Pakistan exports.

(Continued on Page 581)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION RISES IN 1949

World wool production in 1949 1/ is estimated at 3,780 million pounds, an increase of 10 million pounds over the 1948 output, according to the regular fall summary of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations 2/. The estimate is approximately 4 percent below the 1936-40 average of 3.9 billion pounds. This total production includes both apparel and carpet wool and is on a grease basis.

Generally favorable weather and forage conditions have prevailed during the past year in nearly all producing areas, except Argentina and the Union of South Africa. This, together with a strong world demand and strengthening of prices has caused production of wool to be maintained or increased in most wool producing countries. The notable exception is the United States where decreases due largely to the competition of other farm enterprises are continuing.

Producers of wool in all major producing countries, except the United States, have made an effort to maintain production somewhere near the levels attained during the war. Consumption has been in excess of production since the war resulting in high prices on the world market. This fact has caused governments and producer groups to take an unusual interest in wool--an important commodity in international trade. Production reached an all time high of 4.2 billion pounds in 1941 then gradually decreased to 3.8 billion pounds in 1945. Production increased in 1946, but fell rather sharply in 1947 as a result of unfavorable weather and forage conditions in most of the Southern Hemisphere countries. Under the impetus of high prices maintained by a demand and supply position favorable to producers of raw wool, and with favorable weather conditions in most areas, output has increased in 1948 and 1949.

The output of merino wool has increased proportionately more than the increase in the world clip, even though it is still below its prewar level. The output of crossbred wool, on the other hand, has tended to decline except in the current season, though it has for some years been higher than the prewar average. Prices of merino relative to crossbred have favored a greater output.

The production of carpet wool has shown a small but consistent increase for the past 3 seasons but its relation to the total and to apparel wool production has not changed appreciably.

1/ Based upon estimates of the spring clip in the Northern Hemisphere combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Late each Spring an estimate is made of the Northern Hemisphere clip, plus a forecast for the Southern Hemisphere. Data, especially for the Southern Hemisphere, is reviewed at this time each Fall.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, averages 1936-40 and 1941-45; annual 1946 to 1949 1/

Continent and country	Averages 1936-40	Averages 1941-45	1946	1947	1948 2/	1949 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	15.6	17.7	16.7	14.1	11.9	10.2
United States						
Shorn	360.6	360.2	280.5	252.8	233.9	215.6
Pulled	64.7	68.3	61.3	56.0	46.6	43.0
Total	425.3	428.5	341.8	309.4	280.5	258.6
Estimated total 3/	451.7	457.3	369.7	334.7	304.4	280.8
EUROPE						
Austria	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.0
Bulgaria	28.7	26.4 4/	21.9 4/	25.7 4/	28.6 4/	30.0
Eire	17.2	15.9	14.5	13.3	12.2	15.0
Finland	2.7	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
France 5/	37.1	27.3	26.5	28.6	29.3	32.6
Germany 6/	31.7 7/	35.5	25.7	25.4	26.8	29.0
Greece	19.3	12.8	14.5	16.9	17.3	16.0
Hungary	12.9	8.9	3.3	4.0	5.0	5.5
Italy	30.4	27.5	24.7	27.0	30.0	33.0
Netherlands	6.2	4.9	5.4	4.6	4.6	6.2
Norway	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
Poland and Danzig 6/	6.8	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	16.3	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.0	-
Rumania 6/	40.7	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	70.0	83.0	79.0	77.0	88.0	72.6
United Kingdom	110.1	88.6	87.5	71.8	75.0	80.0
Yugoslavia	34.7	-	-	-	-	-
Total Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.) 8/	483.4	446.0	394.9	388.5	415.1	420.4
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/ 9/	310.2 7/	279.7	287.2	285.8	304.6	314.9

ASIA						
Iran	36.3	29.6	29.5	30.0	29.8	27.8
Iraq	21.6	21.1	24.2	24.2	32.7	26.7
Syria	10/ 10.7	10/ 11.0	13.3	12.7	12.1	9.5
Turkey	67.7	67.9	68.8	71.2	75.5	70.0
Afghanistan	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	17.0	17.2
China 11/	88.0	81.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
India	12/ 72.9	12/ 79.0	54.5	54.5	53.0	54.5
Pakistan	-	-	26.0	26.0	28.0	30.0
Total Asia (Excl. U.S.S.R.) 13/	344.2	336.7	339.6	341.8	356.5	353.7
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina 14/	411.0	505.8	515.0	475.0	419.0	400.0
Brazil 15/	35.5	37.6	45.0	48.0	45.2	47.4
Chile	32.6	36.4	38.6	39.2	44.1	47.0
Falkland	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.0
Peru	19.4	17.6	17.6	15.9	17.2	18.7
Uruguay	126.2	144.1	176.0	158.7	147.7	154.3
Total South America 16/	638.9	757.4	809.7	754.3	691.2	685.9
AFRICA						
Algeria	22.6	22.6	19.8	13.8	13.2	14.0
Egypt	7.5	5.9	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.5
French Morocco	35.1	39.4	30.0	25.0	28.0	-
Libya	-	3.2	3.4	3.4	1.0	1.7
Tunisia	12.0	12.9	11.8	11.0	7.9	8.0
Union of South Africa 17/	252.3	234.4	209.3	205.2	219.0	214.0
Total Africa 18/	336.8	322.3	283.7	267.8	278.9	275.0
OCEANIA						
Australia	1,051.9	1,088.0	976.8	1,019.0	1,065.0	1,095.0
New Zealand	313.8	350.4	360.0	345.6	354.0	355.0
Total Oceania	1,365.9	1,438.5	1,336.9	1,364.7	1,419.1	1,450.1
World total 19/	3,930.0	4,040.0	3,820.0	3,740.0	3,770.0	3,780.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 ofthe same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for Mexico, Newfoundland, Netherlands West Indies, Guatemala and El Salvador. 4/ Includes Southern Dobrudja beginning 1944. 5/ Data for years 1945 and 1946 not comparable with prewar and 1947. 6/ Based on present boundaries. 7/ Two year average (1944 and 1945). 8/ Includes estimates for Albania and for countries producing 2 million pounds or less, namely Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden and Switzerland.
9/ Based on the number of sheep and an average fleece weight of 4.7 pounds per head. 10/ Includes Lebanon. 11/ Includes China proper (22 provinces), Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang (Turkestan). 12/ Includes Pakistan. 13/ Includes estimates for Cyprus, Palestine and Transjordan, Outer Mongolia, Tibet and Nepal. 14/ Based on estimates of the Buenos Aires Branch, First National Bank of Boston through 1947. 15/ Estimates based largely on production in Rio Grande do Sul, which produces about 80 percent of the total. 16/ Includes relatively small production in Bolivian, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela. 17/ Union of South Africa, Union Protectorates and South West Africa. 18/ Includes estimates for Kenya, French West Africa and Togo.
19/ Rounded to tens of millions.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to present boundaries except as noted. November 28, 1949.

Production of wool in Canada and the United States in 1949 continued the downward trend of the past several years. This decline from 1942 of about 200 million pounds reflects a sharp curtailment in sheep numbers, chiefly as a result of lagging returns for wool as compared with cattle raising and cash grains. Furthermore, returns for fat lambs for slaughter have been more favorable than returns from wool thereby increasing slaughter and discouraging flock replacements.

Production on the continent of Europe is gradually increasing and in 1949 was approximately 87 percent of prewar. The increase is due to the gradual rehabilitation of flocks.

Argentine production of wool is down below the prewar average. Sheep number in the southern provinces have not fully recovered from the severe drought of 1947 while high costs and shortage of labor contributed to the decline in Buenos Aires Province. There is a trend toward smaller production of merino and coarse carpet wool and a corresponding percentage increase in fine crossbreds. This trend is expected to continue.

Sheep numbers in Australia were 102,559 thousand on March 31, 1948 and were at 109,000 thousand head at the same time this year. Pastoral conditions are reported to have been excellent this year resulting in a large clip of good quality.

The 5 principal wool producing countries, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay continue to produce a greater percentage of world supply and for 1949 their share of world production is substantially above the level of 1936-40.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report. the Committee was composed of C.M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Floyd E. Davis. Eugene T. Ransom, Stanley Mehr, Constance H. Farnworth C.S. Stephanides, and Tilmer O. Engebretson.

WORLD DRIED PEAR PRODUCTION INCREASED

The 1949 preliminary estimate of dried pear production in the 4 leading commercial producing countries, the United States, Argentina, Australia, and the Union of South Africa, is 4,100 short tons, compared with 2,700 tons (revised) in 1948 and 5,300 tons (revised) in 1947. The estimate is 35 percent below the 10-year (1938-47) average of 6,300 tons and 34 percent below the 5-year (1943-47) average of 6,200 tons.

Production in Argentina and the Union of South Africa were down considerably from that of last year. The United States production based on Trade estimates is expected to be more than 3 times that of last year

PEARS, dried: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1948 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia	Union of South Africa	Foreign total	United States	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average						
1938-47	1,000	400	700	2,100	4,200	6,300
1943-47	1,500	400	700	2,600	3,600	6,200
Annual						
1943	800	400	1,300	2,500	4,200	6,700
1944	1,000	500	500	2,000	1/3,000	1/5,000
1945	900	400	1,000	2,300	1/4,400	1/6,700
1946	2,700	300	300	3,300	1/3,800	1/7,100
1947	1,900	400	600	2,900	1/2,400	1/5,300
1948 2/	1,000	200	500	1,700	1/1,000	1/2,700
1949 2/	200	300	100	600	3,500	4,100

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

OFAR, USDA. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. foreign service officers, results of office research or other information.

UNITED STATES: Exports of dried pears

(Crop year, September-August)

Countries	Average		Annual			
	1939/40-1948/49	1944/45-1948/49	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1/ 1949-50
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Belgium	42	71	43	1	37	0
Denmark	3	0	0	0	0	0
France	14	9	0	43	0	0
Germany	1	1	0	0	0	0
Italy	61	121	0	21	9	0
Netherlands	79	11	45	12	0	0
Norway	1	2/	0	1	0	0
Sweden	70	2/	2	0	0	0
United Kingdom	515	311	65	0	0	0
Canada	73	80	242	5	3	0
Others	491	302	229	308	330	60
Total	1,350	906	626	391	379	60

1/ 1 month, September.

2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

but only about two-thirds the average of the last 10 years. The production of dried pears in Australia was about the same as last season. The decline in the output in the Union of South Africa was due to a smaller fresh pear crop and a strong demand from the canneries. The production of dried pears in Chile was about 16 short tons, barely enough for domestic needs.

The 1949 production in the Southern Hemisphere countries has been almost entirely consumed within these countries. Australia managed to export about 7 tons of which 5 tons were to India. During the 1948-49 season Australia exported about 119 short tons all of which went to British areas and Ireland.

United States exports of dried pears during the 1948-49 season totaled only 379 short tons, the smallest total in the past 25 years. The exports during the 1947-48 season were only slightly better at 391 tons. The 1948-49 exports were only about 11 percent of the 10-year (1929-38) average of 3,384 tons. During the 1948-49 season all of Europe was the destination for only 59 tons compared with the prewar average (1929-38) of 3,167 tons. Belgium purchased 37 tons, Italy 9 tons and Switzerland 13 tons. In the month of September 1949 a total of 60 tons were exported, or which 17 tons were to Austria and the remainder to various non-European destinations.

The principal buyers of United States dried pears during the prewar period were Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Holland, and Sweden. During the war the United Kingdom was the principal European destination for this product. In the postwar period all of these countries have restricted imports because of the lack of dollar exchange. On the basis of present indications there appears little likelihood of much improvement in the export outlook for this commodity this season.

FOREIGN 1949 DRIED FIG PRODUCTION AGAIN LOWER [1]

The preliminary estimate of dried fig production during 1949 in the leading commercial producing countries excluding the United States is 152,100 short tons compared with 170,000 tons (revised) in 1948 and 202,300 tons in 1947. The estimate is 10 percent below the 10-year (1938-47) average of 168,700 tons and 3 percent below the 5-year (1943-47) average of 157,200 tons.

A larger production estimate than in the previous year was reported only for Italy. In Turkey, the most important producer of dried figs for international trade, the pack was the smallest in the past 25 years. The dried fig output in Greece and Algeria is about the same as last year. Syria-Lebanon, Portugal and Argentina all reported smaller packs than a year ago. Practically all other Mediterranean Basin countries produce some figs but production in most of these countries is small and designed for the domestic market. Spain is an important producer and exporter,

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[1] A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

FIGS, dried: Estimated commercial production in specified countries 1949 with comparisons.

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Years	Algeria	Argentina	Greece	Italy	Portugal
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average					
1938-47	20,300	700	22,400	78,800	9,100
1943-47	21,700	600	19,700	64,400	9,900
Annual					
1943	17,200	400	16,500	66,000	12,100
1944	9,500	200	13,200	70,400	8,800
1945	10,400	300	19,800	59,200	5,500
1946	22,700	1,300	21,400	60,500	11,000
1947	48,600	1,000	27,800	66,000	12,000
1948 2/	1/ 21,600	1,100	1/ 26,700	1/ 67,500	8,500
1949 2/	16,500	600	26,700	75,500	7,700

Years	Syria-Lebanon	Turkey	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average					
1938-47	4,300	33,100	168,700	33,000	201,700
1943-47	7,500	33,400	157,200	35,800	193,000
Annual					
1943	4,100	27,500	143,800	36,700	180,500
1944	1,900	35,200	139,200	35,200	174,400
1945	11,200	28,600	135,000	22,600	167,600
1946	10,900	38,500	166,300	36,600	202,900
1947	9,500	37,400	202,300	38,000	240,300
1948 2/	9,400	1/ 35,200	170,000	1/ 30,300	200,300
1949 2/	4,200	20,900	152,100	3/ 22,700	174,800

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Merchantable figs. Trade estimate only. Not official.

OFAR, USDA. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports of dried figs

(Crop year, September-August)

Countries	Average 1939/40 1948/49	Average 1944/45 1948/49	Annual 1946-47	Annual 1947-48	Annual 1948-49	Annual 1/ 1949-50
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece...	364	374	574	497	797	311
Italy....	68	104	161	145	216	1
Portugal.	12	1	0	0	4	0
Turkey...	511	788	921	900	366	0
Others...	1	3	7	4	2/	0
Total..	956	1,270	1,663	1,546	1,383	312

1/ One month, September.

2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of the Census.

but adequate statistics on the industry there have not been available for more than a decade. (The estimates of production in Spain are not included in the accompanying table.) Elsewhere in the world, small plantings are found in many Latin American Countries, the Near East, Far East, and Australia. The United States has the largest dried fig industry outside of the Mediterranean Basin.

Growing conditions in Italy were generally favorable throughout the season. The conditions in other countries were not very favorable. In Greece, a much larger crop of figs had been anticipated but adverse weather late in the season lowered both the quantity and quality of the pack. In Turkey, growing and harvesting conditions were the poorest in many years.

The 1948-49 season closed with no carry-over from the 1948 pack. The disposal of the pack was very satisfactory in Turkey. Exports totaled 22,504 short tons. The disposal of the 1948 pack in other countries was not as satisfactory and the bulk of the production was consumed in the domestic markets or in alcohol manufacture. Official export statistics are not available for most of those countries; however, based on Trade estimates it appears about 48,000 tons moved into international trade. This represents about 26 percent of the 1948 pack in these countries. Turkey, as was to be expected, was the principal exporting country, followed by Algeria, Greece, and Italy. A substantial volume of the figs exported during 1948-49 was industrial types.

The 1949-50 export season started with a wide variety of marketing activity. In Algeria, Portugal, and Syria-Lebanon, the markets started off slowly and are not very promising for the season. It seems likely that most of the 1949 pack in these countries will be consumed in the domestic market. In Spain the export outlook while far from being comparable to that of the early 1930's is nevertheless somewhat more promising than that of 1948-49. The export outlook for the Italian dried fig industry is very promising and may turn out to be the best of the postwar years. The Greek export season started with considerable activity during the first month with rather heavy purchases by the United States. Greek exporters expect the best export season they have experienced in the postwar period.

The Turkish 1949-50 export season got off to a rather slow start because of the slow arrival of figs from the producing areas. After the dried figs arrived in Izmir export sales picked up and moved at such a pace that at times the market was almost bare of fruit. The export sales have moved ahead in such volume that the entire exportable surplus is expected to be exhausted by early 1950. United States importers have shown little interest in Turkish figs to date.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN WALNUT PRODUCTION ABOVE AVERAGE 1/

The 1949 preliminary estimate of walnut production in the leading commercial producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin is 65,800 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 49,900 tons in 1948 and 57,900 tons

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1/ A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C.

in 1947. The estimate exceeds the 10-year (1938-47) average of 59,800 tons by 10 percent and the 5-year (1943-47) average of 45,800 tons by 44 percent. The estimate for the Italian production is the largest in the past 25 years. All countries reported better crops than last year. In the United States the all-time high is reported at 80,500 tons.

Growing conditions in most countries except France were generally good most of the season. In the Grenoble area of France conditions were definitely abnormal and production was one of the smallest in years. The Bordeaux area also had adverse growing conditions but the crop was somewhat better than last year. The quality of this year's walnuts in all important foreign producing areas except Grenoble is good.

The 1948-49 season closed with no carry-over reported in any of the major producing areas abroad. The export season was not overly satisfactory in most countries, although some improvement was noted from that of the 1947-48 season. Italy reports a very substantial improvement in exports over the previous near. France, however, normally the largest exporter of walnuts was still lagging behind in exports. Official statistics for all of these countries are not now available. However, from Trade estimates it appears about 16,000 tons, unshelled basis moved into international trade in France, Italy, and Turkey. The exports from Turkey were somewhat larger than in the previous season. Chinese walnuts appeared in the United States and Canada last season in fair volume.

United States imports of shelled walnuts during the 1948-49 season totaled 1,387 short tons of which Turkey supplied 596 tons, Italy 440 tons, France 32 tons and all others 319 tons. China was the origin of most of those imports listed from other countries. In the 1947-48 season the United States imported only 257 tons, of which 137 tons were from Italy and 95 tons from France. So far during the 1949-50 season United States imports have totaled 17 tons compared with 64 tons for the same period last season.

The 1949-50 export season in Italy started off with almost unprecedented activity. The sales at times were reported to be so active, especially to England, that shipping space lagged behind sales by two weeks. In France the export prospects are a little brighter than a year ago and a fair amount of business is anticipated although the season's total will no doubt be considerably below that of a normal prewar year. The French domestic market which in the postwar years has absorbed most of the crop is not as active so far this season.

The export season in Turkey is expected to be an active one, with some members of the trade predicting about 2,200 tons of kernels and 4,700 tons of unshelled walnuts available for export. The United Kingdom is expected to be the principal buyer this season. There appears little likelihood of exports to the United States in a volume comparable to last season in view of the condition of the United States nut market and the unprecedented available supply of nuts in the United States this season.

There is little to indicate any material change in the 1948-49 pattern of disposal in the Balkans during the present season. One of these countries is reported to be making offers in Western Europe but to date has had no takers. Chinese walnuts probably will not appear in United States markets in volume this season.

WALNUTS, unshelled: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1949 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Balkan countries	France	Italy	Turkey	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average							
1938-47	15,400	24,600	13,200	6,600	59,800	64,200	124,000
1943-47	10,200	17,900	13,700	4,000	45,800	68,400	114,200
Annual							
1943	11,200	12,900	10,900	5,500	40,500	63,800	104,300
1944	10,100	22,000	13,800	5,500	51,400	71,800	123,200
1945	9,800	12,100	16,500	2,000	40,400	70,900	111,300
1946	10,200	10,700	13,200	5,000	39,100	71,900	111,000
1947	9,700	32,000	14,000	2,200	57,900	64,600	122,500
1948 1/	11,400	13,100	15,400	10,000	49,900	71,100	121,000
1949 1/	13,000	13,300	27,500	12,000	65,800	80,500	146,300

1/ Preliminary.

OFAR, USDA. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. foreign service officers, results of office research or other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports and exports of walnuts

(Crop year, September-August)

Countries	Average 1944/45 1948/49	Annual			
		1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1/ 1949-50
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
		IMPORTS - Shelled			
China.....	14	21	6	42	3
France....	8	0	6	32	9
Italy.....	148	139	137	440	8
Turkey....	227	287	95	596	60
Other.....	107	12	13	277	22
Total...	504	459	257	1,387	102
		IMPORTS - Unshelled			
China.....	2/	0	2/	0	0
Italy.....	30	115	3	34	0
Other.....	6	3	0	0	0
Total...	36	118	3	34	0
		EXPORTS - Shelled			
Canada....	136	1	0	0	2/
Cuba......	1	89	364	135	5
Europe....	2/	1	5	1	0
Other.....	38	31	44	49	1
Total...	175	122	413	185	6
		EXPORTS - Unshelled			
Canada....	1,244	1,442	748	467	174
Cuba......	235	215	253	294	0
Europe....	105	325	33	0	0
Other.....	493	586	768	383	2
Total...	2,077	2,568	1,802	1,144	176

1/ One month, September.
2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of the Census.

WORLD DRIED PEACH PACK LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

The 1949 preliminary estimate of dried peach production in the United States, Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Union of South Africa, the leading commercial producing countries, is 17,700 short tons, compared with 13,800 tons (revised) in 1948 and 22,800 tons (revised) in 1947. The estimate is 33 percent below the 10-year (1938-47) average of 26,500 tons and 36 percent below the 5-year (1943-47) average of 27,600 tons.

The output in Chile and the Union of South Africa showed a modest increase, and in Australia a small decline, while in Argentina it remained the same as that of the previous year. On the basis of preliminary Trade estimates the United States production was about 12,000 tons, which was a 48 percent increase over 1948. The United States production is still only about 56 percent of the 10-year (1938-47) average of 21,600 tons. The world production estimate is one of the smallest in the past 25 years, largely because the output in the United States, the largest producer, still is considerably below average.

The increase in production in the Union of South Africa is due to a very large fresh peach crop and to the fact that canners were not interested in Muir's this season. The production increase in Chile was all in the unpitted variety which growers believe net them better returns. The smaller pack in Australia was the result of a small fresh peach crop in Victoria, the most important producing state for dried peaches. In California the peach crop was near record which resulted in an increased dry pack over that of the previous year.

The 1948 pack in the Southern Hemisphere countries was disposed of before new crop fruit became available in all countries except Chile where the carry-over was about 200 tons. Exports from these countries were relatively minor and most of the pack was disposed of in the domestic markets. Australia managed to export about 81 tons. Chile exported 199 tons of pitted and 29 tons of unpitted during 1948, Uruguay purchased 174 tons of the pitted. The only export of unpitted Chilean peaches was to Peru. The lack of foreign exchange in the principal foreign markets restricted exports.

The United States dried peach export season in 1948-49 was somewhat better than that of 1947-48 when only 1,422 tons were exported. The 1948-49 exports totaled 2,617 tons of which 2,303 tons were to Germany under an export program. The only other exports to European countries of any size were Italy 96 tons, and 30 tons each to Belgium and the Netherlands. United States exports of dried peaches in prewar years averaged about 3,400 tons of which 2,400 tons were to European countries and Canada about 800 tons. The principal prewar markets in Europe for California dried peaches were France, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and the Netherlands. Prior to 1934 Germany was the largest outlet for this product. However, import restrictions after that year virtually put an end to this business. On the basis of information now available it appears that some of the United States exports to France after 1934 were re-exported to Germany. United States exports to Canada which in prewar years averaged about 800 tons, amounted to only 16 tons.

PEACHES, dried: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1949 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia	Chile	Union of South Africa	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average							
1938-47	2,500	500	1,100	800	4,900	21,600	26,500
1943-47	3,600	500	900	1,000	6,000	21,600	27,600
Annual							
1943	4,300	400	900	1,100	6,700	16,400	23,100
1944	2,500	500	1,000	1,300	5,300	26,700	32,000
1945	3,200	600	800	900	5,500	22,800	28,300
1946	4,300	500	800	800	6,400	25,000	31,400
1947	3,500	400	900	900	5,700	1/17,100	1/22,800
1948 2/	3,300	700	900	800	5,700	1/ 8,100	1/13,800
1949 2/	3,300	500	1,000	900	5,700	12,000	17,700

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

OFAR, USDA. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research or other information.

UNITED STATES: Exports of dried peaches

(Crop year, July-June)

Countries	Average		Annual			
	1939/40-1948-49	1944/45-1948-49	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1/ 1949-50
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Belgium	100	197	56	66	30	0
Denmark	25	2/	2/	1	0	0
France	41	50	2/	2/	0	2/
Germany	230	461	00	2/	2,303	3
Italy	111	208	0	20	96	17
Netherlands	24	7	2	4	30	52
Norway	4	2/	0	1	0	0
Sweden	120	120	598	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,179	3,990	9,276	44	0	0
Canada	329	340	1,496	79	16	2/
Other	951	967	1,249	1,207	142	13
Total	5,114	6,340	12,677	1,422	2,617	85

1/ 3 months, July through September.

2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

The 1949 season exports in the Southern Hemisphere countries has been very minor and is about over for the year. Australia exported about 22 tons, all of which went to New Zealand. The Union of South Africa is reported to have moved a few small parcels to nearby British areas and Argentina is reported to have made a few small export shipments to Uruguay. Chile exported about 6 tons, half of which was from the 1948 pack. It is reported the high price of Chilean dried peaches this season has discouraged foreign buyers. The domestic sales of this product in Chile have been somewhat better than last season but even so it appears likely some 200 tons may be carried over into the 1950 season. The 1950 pack will be available in all Southern Hemisphere countries in February-March.

The United States 1949-50 export season has started with the usual flurry of business characteristic of the postwar years. During the first quarter of this season 85 tons were exported compared with 2,373 tons during the same period last year and 1,024 tons for the like period in 1938-39. This season's exports to date included 52 tons to the Netherlands, 17 tons to Italy, 3 tons to Germany, and 13 tons to all other countries. Canada to date has purchased less than a half ton. The various restrictions to imports of dried fruits in foreign countries which kept down United States exports in the postwar period again are expected to keep such exports at low levels during the present season.

WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP ABOVE PREWAR AVERAGE

World breadgrain production in 1949, now estimated at about 233 million short tons, is slightly smaller than the 238 million tons produced in 1948, but is a little above the 1935-39 average of 229 million tons, according to the latest data available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The present estimate of 6,185 million bushels for the current wheat crop is 100 million bushels larger than the previous estimate. (See Foreign Crops and Markets September 26, 1949). In Europe a number of countries now report crop outturns larger than forecast in September. Prospects for the crop in important producing Southern Hemisphere countries are also better than early-season reports indicated. An increase of 40 million bushels in the world rye total reflects larger yields in Europe than reported earlier.

In North America there was little change from September, with downward revisions in the United States and Canada, together, bringing the total for wheat down only about 7 million bushels.

The United States crop of 1,126 million bushels is the sixth consecutive crop of over a billion bushels, compared with the 1935-39 average of 759 million bushels. The harvest of 367 million bushels in Canada is also well above the prewar average, though considerably smaller than the level of production during the war years. Mexico's production was slightly less than last year's outturn, but it is also above average. Rye production in North America was sharply below last year's crop and only about 55 percent of average.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-49 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1940-44	1947	1948	1949 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1947	1948	1949 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1947	1948	1949 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	25,595	22,466	24,260	24,106	27,541	12.2	18.8	14.1	16.3	13.4	312,399	422,559	341,758	393,345	367,406
Mexico	1,244	1,394	1,233	1,483	1,310	11.5	11.2	12.6	12.4	13.2	14,284	15,624	15,501	18,372	17,269
United States	57,293	54,017	74,389	71,904	75,481	13.2	17.1	18.4	17.9	14.9	758,629	925,984	1,367,186	1,288,406	1,126,226
Estimated total 5/	84,170	77,930	99,930	97,540	104,380	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,365,000	1,725,000	1,700,000	1,511,000
EUROPE															
Albania	99	123	130	-	-	15.2	11.2	15.4	-	-	1,507	1,381	2,000	-	-
Austria	630	545	530	540	550	25.3	21.7	18.3	20.4	25.5	15,942	11,800	9,700	11,000	14,000
Belgium	402	492	220	385	420	40.2	36.2	29.5	39.1	52.1	16,150	17,820	6,500	15,065	21,865
Bulgaria	3,362	3,330	3,680	-	-	20.5	16.1	-	-	-	69,080	53,500	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	2,175	2,175	2,140	2,147	2,075	26.2	23.0	17.3	24.2	27.0	57,000	50,000	37,000	52,000	56,000
Denmark	319	151	60	170	212	45.4	41.5	33.3	54.5	52.9	14,470	6,264	2,000	9,259	11,207
Finland	230	322	420	425	422	26.5	19.0	18.1	24.0	22.5	6,100	6,134	7,600	10,200	9,500
France	12,560	11,300	9,250	11,100	11,120	22.8	21.2	16.2	27.0	25.6	286,510	240,000	150,000	300,000	285,000
Germany	4,250	-	-	-	-	34.6	-	-	-	-	147,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	2,172	2,250	-	2,105	1,849	14.0	9.6	-	14.7	15.2	30,425	21,500	-	30,931	28,094
Hungary	4,091	4,080	3,100	-	-	22.3	19.5	14.8	-	-	91,210	79,762	46,000	-	-
Ireland	225	499	580	540	375	34.2	33.5	29.3	34.3	37.3	7,689	16,735	17,000	18,500	14,000
Italy	12,577	12,464	11,500	11,860	12,100	22.1	19.7	17.8	21.1	21.9	278,366	245,812	205,000	250,000	265,000
Luxembourg	47	42	20	40	45	25.9	22.3	20.0	27.5	26.7	1,215	936	400	1,100	1,200
Netherlands	333	352	212	244	256	45.7	35.9	35.4	46.0	60.6	15,217	12,639	7,500	11,235	15,521
Norway	80	108	86	81	76	29.9	23.7	23.5	34.3	29.7	2,391	2,560	2,020	2,779	2,260
Poland	3,260	-	-	-	-	22.7	-	-	-	-	74,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	1,720	-	1,680	1,692	1,606	10.7	-	7.6	7.0	8.1	18,400	-	12,781	11,831	13,035
Rumania	6,900	5,600	-	-	-	16.2	14.3	-	-	-	112,000	80,000	-	-	-
Spain	6/ 11,253	9,300	9,900	9,900	9,800 6/	14.0	11.1	10.4	11.1	11.2	157,986	103,000	103,000	110,000	110,000
Sweden	740	700	723	780	761	35.6	24.0	20.3	33.1	33.7	26,351	16,834	14,660	25,805	25,610
Switzerland	183	225	225	211	206	33.1	35.2	30.5	33.9	34.6	6,050	7,929	6,860	7,150	7,128
United Kingdom	1,843	2,655	2,163	2,279	1,964	33.8	36.0	28.8	38.7	40.6	62,361	95,656	62,250	88,144	79,744
Yugoslavia	5,400	4,900	-	-	-	18.1	15.7	-	-	-	97,700	77,000	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	74,860	70,020	64,820	69,380	68,800	-	-	-	-	-	1,595,000	1,345,000	1,005,000	1,455,000	1,465,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	104,000	-	73,000	95,000	103,000	11.9	-	11.6	10.8	10.7	1,240,000	-	850,000	1,025,000	1,100,000

ASIA															
Iran	7/ 4,191	3,283	-	-	-	7/ 17.2	16.1	-	-	-	7/ 72,128	52,880	70,737	70,731	59,928
Iraq	7/ 1,724	1,737	2,000	927	1,236	7/ 10.7	8.5	6.2	11.9	14.6	18,114	14,697	12,500	11,023	18,000
Lebanon	8/	166	173	173	173	8/	9.5	11.7	-	8.7	8/	1,572	2,021	-	1,500
Palestine	533	450	-	-	-	6.1	7.4	-	-	-	3,244	3,339	-	-	-
Syria	8/ 1,363	1,216	2,084	1,819	2,300	8/ 14.3	13.5	7.1	13.3	8.7	8/ 19,485	16,357	14,838	24,130	20.000
Turkey	8.973	10,214	9,658	9,884	9,150	15.1	13.3	13.5	14.7	10.4	135,690	135,747	130,000	145,000	95,000
China	7/ 49,000	47,400	56,900	52,818	52,717	7/ 15.3	16.5	16.2	17.5	15.6	7/750,000	782,000	919,600	925,000	825,000
Manchuria	2,896	1,955	-	-	-	12.4	11.7	-	-	-	36,035	22,923	-	-	-
Indian Union 9/	7/ 25,460	24,227	24,440	20,207	20,719	10.3	10.5	7.4	9.9	10.3	7/262,300	253,941	180,000	199,584	213,211
Pakistan 9/	7/ 9,305	10,028	10,063	9,983	10,552	12.6	13.1	11.6	12.2	14.1	7/117,000	131,369	116,928	121,893	148,773
Japan	1,735	2,044	1,428	1,633	1,695	28.8	25.6	19.7	23.4	23.7	49,954	52,228	28,164	38,287	40,160
Korea	832	801	-	-	-	12.3	12.7	-	-	-	10,240	10,203	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	108,190	105,820	115,760	106,500	107,710	-	-	-	-	-	1,499,000	1,501,000	1,526,000	1,593,000	1,480,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	4,184	3.965	3.700	3.780	3,700	8.4	7.4	6.5	10.2	10.5	35,201	29,442	24,000	38,500	39,000
Egypt	1,464	1,693	1,692	1,652	1,471	31.3	26.0	23.9	25.2	30.6	45.848	43,973	40,500	41,700	45,000
French Morocco	3,254	3,555	3,000	2,590	2,475	7.1	7.2	8.2	8.9	8.7	23,128	25,447	24,500	23,000	21,500
Tunisia	1,950	1,747	1,600	2,170	2,095	7.7	6.0	6.9	5.1	9.5	14,962	10,509	11,000	11,000	20,000
Union of South Africa 10/	1,926	2,514	2,228	2,400	2,694	8.3	6.2	8.0	7.3	6.1	16,025	15,597	17,770	17,543	16,500
Estimated total 5/	13,850	14,710	13,750	14,510	14,560	-	-	-	-	-	143,000	134,000	128,000	147,000	156,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	15,834	13,776	11,656	12,000	12,500	14.0	17.0	21.0	15.9	16.8	221,769	234,585	245,000	191,065	210,000
Brazil	414	677	942	-	-	12.0	10.2	13.5	-	-	4,978	6,935	12,688	11,800	-
Chile	1,963	1,908	2,023	2,143	2,062	16.1	16.7	19.5	17.8	-	31,562	31,873	39,360	38,238	-
Peru	285	287	247	-	-	11.5	12.2	14.9	-	-	3,274	3,504	3,670	3,670	-
Uruguay	1,210	945	1,248	1,280	1,189	11.0	10.8	12.5	14.7	-	13,256	10,161	15,562	18,813	-
Estimated total 5/	20,490	18,250	16,650	17,100	17,540	-	-	-	-	-	281,000	293,000	321,000	270,000	275,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	13,128	10,053	13,880	13,021	13,100	12.9	11.3	15.9	14.6	14.5	169,744	113,455	220,116	189,670	190,000
New Zealand	221	241	124	150	-	32.3	34.0	36.6	36.7	-	7,129	8,199	4,539	5,500	-
Total	13,349	10,294	14,004	13,171	13,275	-	-	-	-	-	176,873	121,654	224,655	195,170	195,600
Estimated world total 5/	418,910	387,820	397,910	413,200	429,260	-	-	-	-	-	6,015,000	5,735,000	5,780,000	6,385,000	6,185,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1949 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1949 and end early in 1950. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Average of less than 5 years. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Estimates for reporting area only. Allowances for non-reporting area not shown are included in estimated total for Asia. 10/ European production only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-49 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1940-44	1947	1948	1949 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1947	1948	1949 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1947	1948	1949 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	816	911	1,156	2,103	1,181	11.3	14.5	11.4	12.0	8.5	9,191	13,222	13,217	25,340	10,011
United States	3,699	3,071	2,010	2,097	1,586	12.1	12.2	12.9	12.6	11.9	44,917	37,547	25,975	26,388	18,831
Total	4,515	3,982	3,166	4,200	2,767	-	-	-	-	-	54,108	50,769	39,192	51,728	28,842
EUROPE															
Austria	881	672	596	640	675	23.4	19.9	19.1	20.3	23.7	20,611	13,400	11,400	13,000	16,000
Belgium	369	361	230	235	235	38.8	36.5	37.8	37.0	43.0	14,319	13,160	8,700	8,700	10,106
Bulgaria	635	453	746	-	-	17.6	11.9	-	-	-	11,150	5,372	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	2,350	2,140	2,100	1,797	1,705	26.0	23.8	20.5	24.5	28.7	61,000	51,000	43,000	44,000	49,000
Denmark	354	467	259	413	474	28.2	32.2	27.3	38.1	37.0	9,973	15,032	7,059	15,747	17,519
Finland	500	426	400	375	-	24.6	18.7	21.0	22.0	-	12,300	7,946	8,400	8,200	8,000
France	1,614	1,145	1,170	1,460	1,320	18.6	16.3	15.1	18.2	18.6	30,013	18,700	17,700	26,500	24,600
Germany	7,035	-	-	-	-	29.1	-	-	-	-	205,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	163	140	158	140	110	13.8	11.4	10.8	14.6	14.5	2,244	1,590	1,700	2,047	1,600
Hungary	1,585	1,522	1,210	-	-	18.5	18.3	14.5	-	-	29,354	27,912	17,500	-	-
Italy	256	251	250	260	260	21.8	21.1	17.2	19.2	19.2	5,580	5,306	4,300	5,000	5,000
Luxembourg	18	21	13	18	16	25.7	22.3	19.8	25.5	25.0	462	468	257	459	400
Netherlands	560	675	448	454	467	36.4	29.7	27.9	33.1	41.9	20,394	20,031	12,506	15,046	19,614
Norway	13	9	3	3	3	31.2	21.9	26.3	39.0	32.7	405	197	79	117	98
Poland	13,425	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-	-	284,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	620	-	704	701	705	8.9	-	8.5	7.3	7.8	5,500	-	5,956	5,141	5,511
Rumania	640	530	-	-	-	15.6	13.4	-	-	-	10,000	7,100	-	-	-
Spain	5/ 1,415	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,600	5/ 13.6	11.0	11.0	11.6	12.3	5/ 19,205	17,000	17,000	18,000	19,700
Sweden	495	518	285	395	335	30.0	26.7	19.7	32.1	32.9	14,828	13,816	5,614	12,676	11,023
Switzerland	38	34	31	30	29	33.2	35.0	31.5	34.9	33.8	1,260	1,190	976	1,047	980
United Kingdom	16	73	35	61	65	24.9	29.0	25.1	30.8	33.1	398	2,120	880	1,880	2,120
Yugoslavia	633	595	-	-	-	13.4	12.9	-	-	-	8,500	7,675	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	33,630	31,020	27,550	30,110	29,830	-	-	-	-	-	767,000	660,000	490,000	660,000	705,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	60,800	-	73,000	73,000	75,500	14.6	-	13.0	12.7	12.3	885,000	-	950,000	930,000	925,000
ASIA															
Turkey	939	1,090	1,046	1,070	990	15.2	13.9	14.3	14.5	10.9	14,301	15,117	15,000	15,500	10,800
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	7/ 117	140	200	-	-	7/ 6.8	5.9	5.0	-	-	794	830	1,000	879	-
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,078	938	1,731	1,000	-	9.1	10.7	11.9	9.8	10.0	9,771	10,061	20,515	9,842	10,000
Estimated world total 6/	101,230	94,420	106,950	109,800	110,440	-	-	-	-	-	1,733,000	1,500,000	1,520,000	1,665,000	1,665,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1949 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1949 and end early in 1950. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Figure for 1935 only. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Average of less than 5 years.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Wheat production in Europe is now estimated at 1,465 million bushels, compared with the prewar average of 1,595. The reduction is attributed to smaller acreage, with yields for the Continent apparently near the prewar level. Unusually favorable conditions resulted in record or near-record yields in some countries, but these were balanced by below-average yields in others. Yields were outstandingly high in the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and the United Kingdom. Very good yields were also reported for Germany and France. Drought brought the yields in Spain and Portugal well below average, but even so, outturns were better than anticipated on the basis of earlier reports. Yields in most of the important-producing Balkan group were also believed to be below average.

European rye production is now placed at 705 million bushels, an increase of 40 million bushels over the previous estimate. Better yields than had been expected in Germany account for a good part of the increase. The current estimate for the continent falls midway between last year's poor outturn and the prewar average.

In the Soviet Union grain yields were indicated to be below the prewar average. The wheat crop is estimated at 1.1 billion bushels. That would be about 10 percent below the 1935-39 production, while the wheat acreage is believed to be about back to the prewar level. Unfavorable weather during harvest, and afterward, while the cut grain was standing in the field, is reported to have caused considerable damage. Rye production is placed at 925 million bushels. This above-average crop was attributed to a substantial expansion in the rye acreage in recent years.

Wheat production in Asia, estimated at 1,480 million bushels, shows very little change from the previous figure. Both acreage and production were about average. Turkey is the only rye producer of any significance in the area. Acreage was larger than in 1935-39, but yields were considerably below average.

In Africa wheat production is still placed at about 156 million bushels. This is somewhat above average as well as larger than the 1948 crop. Better-than-average yields in French North Africa account for the above-average harvest. Rye is of no significance in the area, the Union of South Africa's production of around 800,000 bushels amounting to about 80 percent of the total produced in Africa.

In South America the harvest of small grains is just getting underway. Growing conditions have been generally favorable for grain, and present prospects are for a wheat outturn of 275 million bushels. Such a harvest would be close to the 1935-39 level. Favorable conditions in Argentina point to above-average yields from the considerably below-average acreage. In Chile, the second producer of importance in the area, drought is reported to have damaged the crop. Rye production for South America is expected to be about average.

Wheat production in Australia is expected to be about the same as in 1948, which would be larger than average. Acreage is about the same as in 1935-39, but yield prospects are better than average.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, Robert L. Gastineau, Judith E. Downey, Lois B. Bacon, Lazar E. Volin, Mary E. Long, C.S. Stephanides, and Tilmer O. Engebretson.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY SMALLER

World production of beet and cane sugar for the 1949-50 season is indicated at 36,646,000 short tons (raw value), nearly 2 percent less than the record large crop of 37,249,000 tons produced in 1948-49, but almost 6 percent more than the 5-year (1935-39) average of 34,718,000 tons.

Major decreases are expected to occur in Cuba, Puerto Rico, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Brazil, but these may be partially offset by sizeable increases in the United States, several European countries, the U.S.S.R., the Philippine Republic and Argentina. Many of the latter countries are expected to produce new record large crops this season.

World beet sugar production in 1949-50 is indicated to total 11,362,000 short tons compared with 11,071,000 tons in 1948-49 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 12,025,000 tons. Increases in Canada, the United States and the U.S.S.R. more than offset a decrease for Europe as a whole.

World cane sugar production is expected to total 25,284,000 short tons in 1949-50, and may fall 900,000 tons below the record large output in 1948-49 of 26,178,000 tons. Production this season is likely to be 11 percent above the 5-year (1935-39) average of 22,693,000 tons. Practically all of the decrease this season occurred in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Brazil.

In North and Central America, including the West Indies, current prospects point to a total output of 10,896,000 short tons, compared with 11,226,000 tons produced in 1948-49 and the prewar average of 7,811,000 tons. The sizeable decreases in Cuba and Puerto Rico more than offset increases elsewhere in the area. The smaller prospect in Cuba is attributed both to a smaller area for harvest and to slightly less favorable growing weather, whereas in Puerto Rico it is indicated that sufficient cane will be available to produce as much sugar as last season, but all of the standing cane probably will not be cut because of marketing quotas. Canada is expected to have a record large crop of beet sugar this season and the sugar crops in the United States, the British West Indies, and Mexico are slightly larger. The United States indications are not official but are calculated from the November indicated production of beets and cane.

A serious effort was made this season to increase the sugar output in Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.) but unfavorable growing weather prevented any increase. Early reports indicate a total sugar production of 7,310,000 short tons compared with 7,408,000 tons in 1948-49 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 7,410,000 tons. In many countries the acreage planted to sugar beets was increased substantially and this resulted in increased sugar production but in France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Spain unfavorable weather resulted in a decreased sugar output.

In the U.S.S.R. the field output of sugar beets is expected to be no larger than in 1948, but the quantity sliced at the sugar factories is expected to be somewhat larger. Early indications points to a total sugar production this season of 2,200,000 short tons. This is about 10 percent more than in 1948-49 but about 24 percent below the prewar average of 2,887,000 tons.

In Asia it appears that the 1949-50 sugar output will be about 100,000 tons less than the 9,124,000 short tons produced in 1948-49, and nearly 1.8 million tons less than the 5-year (1935-39) average. Production in India and Pakistan, in terms of gur, is expected to be about the same as last year. Moderate increases in the Philippines, and Java should be more than offset elsewhere, particularly in Formosa and China.

Sugar production in South America as a whole is expected to total 3,408,000 short tons in 1949-50 compared with 3,659,000 tons in 1948-49 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 2,414,000 tons. A sharp decrease in Brazil more than offset slight increases in most of the other countries.

Sugar production in Africa and adjacent Islands is forecast at 1,629,000 short tons in 1949-50 or about the same as in 1948-49, and compares with the 5-year (1935-39) average of 1,295,000 tons. Slight increases in Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Angola, and Reunion are about offset by decreases in British East Africa, Egypt and the Union of South Africa.

Not much change is indicated in the sugar prospect for Oceania, where the 1949-50 output will be about the same as the 2,193,000 tons produced in 1948-49.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of C.M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Gustave Burmeister, Karen J. Friedmann, Lazar E. Volin, Constance H. Farnworth, Tilmer O. Engebretson, Mary E. Long and C.S. Stephanides.

(See accompanying tables on following pages)

SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries
averages 1935-39, 1940-44, and annual 1946-49 1/

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1940-44	1946	1947	1948	1949 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA						
British Honduras	1	1	1	1	2	2
Canada (beet)	76	99	114	87	97	130
Costa Rica	9	12	17	23	30	31
El Salvador	19	20	32	30	26	31
Guatemala	38	55	68	60	65	65
Honduras	2	1	2	2	5	7
Mexico	364	455	578	714	754	780
Nicaragua	9	15	17	20	22	21
Panama (incl. Canal Zone)	5	5	9	12	14	15
United States (beet)	1,518	1,451	1,523	1,835	1,369	1,550
United States (cane)	474	429	425	376	477	550
Antigua	25	22	25	14	20	25
Barbados	133	108	99	65	149	155
Cuba	3,183	3,685	6,448	6,675	5,763	5,300
Dominican Republic	491	485	512	465	525	500
Grenada	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guadeloupe	60	51	39	31	50	55
Haiti	44	47	50	47	49	52
Jamaica	119	175	191	216	266	279
Martinique	64	36	25	24	30	33
Puerto Rico	977	949	1,095	1,116	1,277	1,075
Trinidad and Tobago	148	102	123	130	178	175
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	6	4	3	4	4	4
St. Kitts	36	36	38	36	40	45
St. Lucia & St. Vincent	9	9	8	14	13	15
Total North America	7,811	8,253	11,443	11,998	11,226	10,896
EUROPE (Beet)						
Austria	196	128	27	44	58	83
Belgium	259	253	258	153	295	320
Bulgaria	24	52 3/	37 3/	21 3/	82 3/	61
Czechoslovakia	721	680	651	387	697	728
Denmark	257	232	221	237	233	269
Finland	13	6 3/	6 3/	11 3/	26 3/	25
France	1,059	636	842	728	1,061	918
Germany	2,122 3/	2,172 3/	1,102 3/	863 3/	1,437 3/	1,224
Hungary	139	199	68	161	262	292
Ireland	89	103	64	75	106	99
Italy	416	418	312	270	498	514
Netherlands	257	212	273	246	314	440
Poland and Danzig	548	531 3/	469 3/	584 3/	765 3/	909
Rumania	129	73 3/	38 3/	90 3/	125 3/	132
Spain 4/	209	164	208	170	312	267
Sweden	340	318	272	267	323	305
Switzerland	12	22	24	26	30	26
United Kingdom	527	560	668	523	679	588
Yugoslavia	93	67	44	95	105	110
Total Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)	7,410	6,826	5,584	4,951	7,408	7,310
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (Beet) 5/	2,887	1,283	775	1,700	2,000	2,200

SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries
averages 1935-39, 1940-44, and annual 1946-49 1/

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1940-44	1946	1947	1948	1949 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
ASIA (Cane)						
Iran (beet)	21	27	40	63	43	41
Turkey (beet)	75	102	118	117	145	135
Burma	78	38	40	20	21	25
China	438	402	369	380	400	300
Manchuria (beet)	14	25	29	29	29	29
Formosa	1,202	922	38	328	696	550
French Indochina 6/	76	81	15	15	20	20
Pakistan 6/	799	797	954	989	1,141	1,150
India 6/	5,369	5,154	5,503	6,499	5,582	5,600
Japan 7/	167	134	10	20	20	20
Java and Madura 8/	1,447	953	25	100	265	320
Philippine Islands 9/	1,127	438	132	436	762	830
Total Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.)	10,813	9,073	7,273	8,996	9,124	9,020
SOUTH AMERICA (Cane)						
Argentina	480	479	700	668	623	661
Brazil	1,159	1,382	1,633	1,913	2,026	1,700
British Guiana	209	180	185	194	207	220
Colombia	47	74	97	127	146	150
Ecuador	24	32	39	40	53	60
Paraguay	7	13	21	18	14	17
Peru	448	476	476	549	542	550
Surinam	19	10	4	6	8	8
Uruguay (beet)	2	2	2	1	2	2
Venezuela	19	34	32	38	38	40
Total South America	2,414	2,682	3,189	3,554	3,659	3,408
AFRICA (Cane)						
Belgian Congo	15	17	16	18	18	18
Kenya	(	13	7	12	15	13
Tanganyika	(63	9	9	9	7	7
Uganda	(	55	55	68	78	65
Egypt	167	183	210	245	225	180
Madagascar	13	13	14	12	13	15
Madeira Islands & Azores	9	5	8	8	8	8
Mauritius	321	330	320	386	432	470
Mozambique	79	66	82	89	88	94
Angola	38	54	49	49	61	65
Reunion	92	67	58	95	86	110
Union of South Africa	498	550	475	512	608	584
Total Africa	1,295	1,362	1,303	1,503	1,639	1,629
OCEANIA (Cane)						
Australia	894	761	618	678	1,056	1,036
Fiji	143	115	131	157	152	162
Hawaiian Islands	982	911	872	835	985	985
Japanese Mandated Islands	69	30	0	0	0	0
Total Oceania	2,088	1,817	1,621	1,670	2,193	2,183
Total (beet)	12,025	9,838	8,172	8,763	11,071	11,362
Total (cane)	22,693	21,458	23,016	25,609	26,178	25,284
World total (beet and cane)	34,718	31,296	31,188	34,372	37,249	36,646

1/ Years shown are for crop years; generally the harvesting season begins in the fall months of the years shown or in the early months of the following year, except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, such as Australia, Argentina, Mauritius, Union of South Africa, etc., where the season begins in May or June of the year shown.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Data not comparable with previous years because of boundary changes.
4/ Includes a small quantity of cane sugar. 5/ Includes Latvia and Lithuania. 6/ Data are in terms of gur, a low grade of brown sugar. 7/ Includes cane and beet sugar. 8/ Data for Java are for the calendar years following the years shown. 9/ Includes centrifugal and muscovado sugar.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to prewar boundaries except as noted.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

SOUTH KOREA HARVESTS RECORD TOBACCO CROP; MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS RISE

South Korea's 1949 harvest of leaf tobacco was the largest on record and 36 percent above the 1948 crop, according to the American Embassy in Seoul. The monthly production of manufactured tobacco products during the first 9 months of 1949 was 18 percent above the monthly rate in 1948.

The country's 1949 production of leaf tobacco is estimated by the Monopoly Bureau of the Korean Ministry of Finance at 62.3 million pounds from 49,020 acres, compared with 45.9 million pounds from 38,275 acres in 1948 and 31.6 million pounds from 40,223 acres in 1947. The 1949 crop consisted of 18.4 million pounds of flue-cured type leaf and 43.9 million pounds of native types.

The 1949 yield of 1,270 pounds per acre is 6 percent above the 1948 yield of 1,200 pounds per acre and 62 percent above the 1947 yield of 785 pounds per acre. The increased yield in 1949 is attributed to the greater availability and use of chemical fertilizers and to very favorable weather during the growing season.

South Korea's production of manufactured tobacco products for the first 9 months of 1949 averaged 2.4 million pounds per month, compared with a monthly average of 2 million pounds for the calendar year 1948 and 1.6 million pounds in 1947. Cigarettes represented 45 percent of the total outturn in 1949, 36 percent in 1948 and 38 percent in 1947. It is reported that cigarette production has been retarded by shortages of manufacturing equipment, cigarette paper and flavoring materials, but due to the importance of cigarettes as a source of revenue the Monopoly Bureau is making every possible effort to increase production. Smoking tobacco makes up the remainder of the tobacco products manufactured in Korea.

PHILIPPINE OUTPUT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS UP

The output of manufactured tobacco products by Philippine factories during the first 8 months of 1949 were higher than in the corresponding periods of 1947 and 1948, the American Embassy in Manila reports.

Cigarette production during the first 8 months of 1949 totaled 1,393 million pieces or 10 percent above the January-August 1948 output of 1,264 million and 17 percent above the 1,188 million produced during the corresponding period of 1947. Cigar output during the January-August 1949 period totaled 63.9 million pieces, compared with 56.6 million during the first 8 months of 1948 and 38.7 million during the corresponding period of 1947. During the first 8 months of 1949 the factory output of smoking tobacco totaled 259,000 pounds, or 9 percent below January-August 1948, but more than double the outturn during the same period of 1947. The manufacture of chewing tobacco also declined in 1949 and totaled only 196,000 pounds, or 12 percent below the January-August 1948 outturn, but still 14 percent above the corresponding period of 1947.

Preference by Philippine consumers for United States tobacco products, particularly blended cigarettes, has tended to restrict domestic production of manufactured products. However, import restrictions which went into effect in January 1949 has reduced the amount of United States cigarettes available on the market and increased the demand for domestically-produced tobacco products.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN TOBACCO DECLINES

Canada's exports of leaf tobacco during the first 6 months of 1949 were 4 percent below exports during the corresponding period of 1948 and 45 percent below the first half of 1947, according to the American Embassy in Ottawa. Imports during January-June 1949 remained low and were not greatly different from those of previous years.

The country's exports of leaf during the first 6 months of 1949 totaled 11,386,000 pounds, compared with 11,861,000 pounds during the first half of 1948 and 20,584,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1947. Exports during the January-June 1949 period include 9,667,000 pounds of flue-cured, 1,293,000 pounds of Burley, 163,000 pounds of dark and 263,000 pounds of other types. Most of Canada's leaf exports went to the United Kingdom and British colonies.

Imports of leaf into Canada during the first 6 months of 1949 totaled 815,000 pounds. This compares with 841,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1948 and 827,000 pounds during the first half of 1947. Imports from the United States totaled 274,710 pounds consisting of 255,644 pounds of cigar leaf, 17,733 pounds of flue-cured and 1,333 pounds of Turkish. Cigar leaf from Cuba and Turkish leaf from Turkey and Southern Rhodesia made up the bulk of the remaining imports.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

NIGERIA'S CACAO OUTPUT DROPS

The forecast of Nigeria's 1949-50 cacao output has been revised downward to 200 million pounds from an earlier forecast of 225 million pounds, according to the American Consulate General in Lagos. This compares with 242 million pounds in 1948-49, 166 million pounds in 1947-48, and an annual average prewar (1935-39) production of 216 million pounds.

The less favorable outlook for the current crop is attributed to the spread of Black Pod Disease and heavy rains which continued to fall throughout October and early November. The spread of Black Pod Disease has not yet been accurately gauged, but it has already reached serious proportions in Ondo Province and is spreading rapidly in other provinces. Some Nigerian officials expressed fear that continuing rains would result in a still further decline in crop prospects.

The 1948-49 cacao season in Nigeria ended on September 1, 1949. The Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board announced total purchases for the season at 227 million pounds from the main crop and 15 million pounds from the mid-crop. Purchases of the 1949-50 crop have commenced but are moving slowly because of limited offerings.

By the end of September, nearly all of the cacao beans from the 1948-49 harvest had been exported. Total shipments amounted to about 241 million pounds. Of this amount, 116 million pounds went to the United Kingdom, 104 million to the United States, 13 million to the Netherlands, 6 million to Canada, and the balance to Czechoslovakia and Belgium.

ECUADOR EXPECTS ANOTHER LARGE CACAO HARVEST

Ecuador's 1949-50 cacao production is expected to be at least as large as the high 1948-49 output of 44 million pounds, according to the American Consulate General in Guayaquil. This compares with a 1947-48 harvest of only 35 million pounds and an annual average prewar (1935-39) production of 42 million pounds.

In the 12-month period ending September 30, 1949, Ecuador exported about 46 million pounds of cacao beans to all destinations. Of this total, 27.6 million pounds went to the United States, 6.5 million to Colombia, 4.5 million to Belgium, and 3.7 million to Italy. Other important destinations were Chile, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Sweden.

Ecuador is planning a long-range increase in cacao production. Research aimed at developing disease-resistant plants has been under way for several years at Pichilingue, Los Rios, as part of a cooperative experiment station program of the Governments of the United States and Ecuador. Tests are now being made to ascertain the disease-resistant quality of potentially satisfactory clones which already have been obtained. If satisfactory resistance is proved, tests as to yield will be made. If favorable results are obtained from the series of tests, large-scale graftings and plantings of proved stock will be made within the next 3 years.

FATS AND OILS

AUSTRALIA'S OILSEED ACREAGE INDICATES MARKED EXPANSION

Australia's oilseed acreage for 1949-50 is expected to be considerably larger than last season, according to the American Consulate General, Sydney. The increase is due primarily to the marked expansion anticipated in peanut and flaxseed plantings.

Peanut area is estimated at a record high of 40,250 acres compared with 25,250 last season and only 14,000 prewar. About 40,000 acres are in Queensland, 200 in New South Wales, and 50 in Western Australia.

Flaxseed plantings are also expected to set a new record. Unofficial sources estimate 35,000 acres compared with 19,400 last season. The increase is in response to the large requirements for linseed oil to be used in the production of paints, varnishes, and linolem.

Though no forecast has been issued, it is believed that cotton acreage will approximate last year's 2,500. Cotton plantings in Queensland, where the entire crop is grown, have been falling off rapidly in recent years because of the greater profits from competing crops and livestock enterprises, the variability of yields of cotton grown without irrigation, and the high labor requirements of the crop.

The bearing area of olives, unofficially estimated at 400 to 450 acres, may likewise attain a record in 1949-50. Heavy plantings in Victoria in 1943-44 and in 1946-47 are the basis for the expected increase.

Sunflower seed acreage, which has been increasing rather steadily from year to year, will likely reach 4,000 acres, the largest ever reported, in 1949-50. Last season about 2,800 acres were planted.

The tung nut industry is still in the early stages of development in Australia. Information on commercial plantings is not available as yet. The number of trees coming into bearing is increasing, however, with the most rapid expansion apparently taking place in New South Wales.

NETHERLANDS FLAXSEED SUPPLY INCREASING

The Netherlands 1949 flaxseed crop is estimated at 631,000 bushels compared with 606,000 last year and 433,000 bushels prewar. Although production is increasing, it represents only a small percentage of domestic flaxseed requirements.

In the immediate prewar period, imports averaged 13,082,000 bushels. Argentina was the principal supplier, accounting for 98 percent of the total. In 1948 arrivals of 1,030,000 bushels were chiefly from Canada. Imports have increased materially during the current year, reaching 2,262,000 bushels by the end of July. Of this quantity the United States supplied 98 percent.

(See accompanying table on following page)

NETHERLANDS: Flaxseed imports, January-July 1949
with comparisons

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	January-July 1949
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Argentina	12,798	-	-	-
Belgium-Luxembourg	58	87	30	13
Canada	-	-	606	35
Lithuania	43	-	-	-
Uruguay	165	245	153	-
United States	-	-	-	2,210
Others	18	230	241	4
Total	13,082	562	1,030	2,262

Dash (-) indicates quantity, if any, is unknown.

SOURCE: Maandstatistiek van den in-uit-en Doorvoer Van Nederland and American Embassy reports.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

DENMARK CANCELS MEAT RATIONING

Denmark, according to a recent report, terminated meat rationing of all meats November 19, 1949. It appears that meat marketing organizations in Copenhagen were primarily responsible for revocation of the law. This action also reflects the increase in production of all major agricultural commodities in 1949.

The government's pork subsidy fund of 96 million kroner (about $13,891,000) per year has been transferred to a special rebate system. This system provides for rebates on pork purchases to all families without children earning 10,000 kroner ($1,447) or less annually, or families with children earning 12,000 kroner ($1,736) or less per year. With purchases of pork, coupons are given to those families entitling them to a refund of a certain part of their pork expenditures at a specific time.

The report also indicates that the Minister of Agriculture and the Bacon Committee have authorized the Meat Board to increase the quota of pork to Copenhagen by 15 percent. This supply of pork will come from hogs considered too fat for the export trade.

At a recent meeting between the British and Danish trade representatives to examine the effects of devaluation on bacon, butter and egg exports, it was decided to maintain present prices in force for the rest of the year.

Apparently, renegotiation of contract prices is contemplated when the effects of devaluation can be more fully determined.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the U.S. gulf-port average

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1949	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good	11-24	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	70.90	41.10
Ashmouni, F.G.F.	"	"	"	69.90	40.52
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	77.70	45.04
Karnak, F.G.F.	"	"	"	71.20	41.27
Bombay		Candy			
Jarila, Fine	11-23	784 lbs.	Rupee	[1] 620.00	16.50
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	[1] 690.00	18.37
Karachi		Maund			
4F Punjab, S.G., Fine	11-22	82.28 lbs.	"	77.00	28.23
289F Sind, S.G., Fine	"	"	"	85.00	31.17
289F Punjab, S.G., Fine	"	"	"	87.00	31.90
Buenos Aires		Metric ton			
Type B	11-23	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	[1] 4000.00	37.55
Lima		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5	"	101.4 lbs.	Sol	[2] (not	quoted)
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	[2] (not	quoted)
Recife		Arroba			
Mata, Type 4	11-24	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	(not	available)
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	210.00	34.55
Sao Paulo					
Sao Paulo, Type 5	11-23	"	"	190.00	31.26
Torreon		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	208.00	23.74
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	29.30

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

[1] Nominal.

[2] Omitted from last week's table: Lima, November 16, 1949, "not quoted."

LATE NEWS

(Continued from Page 549)

Government planning, which in effect had set unannounced quotas, established that from October 1 forward to the end of June 1950, only 400,000 bales of Indian jute could be exported, 200,000 of which were for the United States, Canada, and Belgium. Of this quantity allocated to hard currency countries, the United States received approximately 50,000 bales. It is said that after December, when the situation clears, additional exports to hard currency countries may be possible.

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The first official forecast of Burma's 1949-50 rice crop is 204,100,000 bushels of rough rice from 7,666,000 harvested acres. The production estimate is 87 percent of the harvest of 264,700,000 bushels in the year before, and 58 percent of the average of 350,000,000 bushels before the war. The export surplus for shipment during 1950 is estimated at 1,800 million pounds of milled rice, a sharp drop from 1949 exports of approximately 2,550 million pounds, and only about one-fourth of the average of 6,500 million pounds exported before the war (1936-40). January-October 1949 exports totaled 2,450 million pounds and about 65 million pounds were expected to be shipped in November. The decline in the 1949-50 harvest is attributed to civil unrest within Burma.

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The Egyptian Ministry of Supply has invited offers for the import of 3,968,280 bushels of Canadian or United States wheat. Offers are to conform with Canadian, Manitoba No. 2 Northern; U.S.A., Northern Spring No. 2, or Hardwinter No. 2 (unclassified).

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It is reported from Turkish sources that Syrians are willing to sell 1,837,167 bushels of wheat at .82 pounds sterling per bushel c.i.f. Syrian-Turkish border.

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The American Legation, Damascus reports that Syrian cotton production in 1949 is expected to be double the 1948 crop with an estimated yield of 59,958 bales of 478 pounds. This should be more than ample for domestic needs.

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